The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY DECEMBER 14, 1871. NUMBER 103.

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PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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POETRY.

A SONG FOR THE HARVEST.

BY JOHN W. CHADWICK.

Come, list to a song for the Harvest;
Thanksgiving and honor and praise;
For all that the bountiful Giver
Hath given to gladden our days.

For the grain and the corn in their plenty,
For the grapes that were gathered with song,
For pumpkins so brave with their yellow,
They had lived upon sunbeams so long.

For cranberries down in the meadow,
And the buckwheat that flamed on the hill,
And blueberries tempting the children
To wander and pick them at will.

For the peaches that blush through their pallor,
Or glow like a pretty quadroon,
As they dream of the sun in the morning,
Or welcome his kisses at noon.

For the sweet-smelling hay and the clover,
That sweeten the breadth of the kine;
And the apples that lingered, as dreading
The air and the light to resign.

And not for the fruit-harvest only
We offer our thanks and our praise;
Not less have the leaves and the blossoms
Made brighter and better the days.

The leaves that delight with their greenness,
That soften the heat with their shade,
And nestle so crisply in autumn,
To startle the lover and maid.

For the blossoms that whiten in May-time
The ground, as with snow, as they fall;
For the flowerets that whisper their meanings
In cottage and hovel and hall.

Aye, thanks for the harvest of Beauty!
For that which the hand cannot hold!
The harvest eyes only can gather
Which only our hearts can enfold!

We have reaped it on mountain and moorland;
We have gleaned it from meadow and lea;
We have have garnered it in from the cloud-land;
We have bound it in sheaves from the sea.

And thanks that the whole of the harvest
Is not for the children of men;
That the birds and the beasts are remembered,
The dwellers in river and fen;

That He giveth them meat in due season,
And heareth their cry when they call—
The tiniest, weakest among them,
The hugest and strongest of all.

But the song it goes deeper and higher;
There are harvests which eye cannot see;
They ripen on mountains of Duty,
They are reaped by the brave and the free.

And these have been gathered and garnered;
Some golden with honor and gain,
And some as with heart's blood made ruddy.
The harvests of sorrow and pain.

Alas! for our pitiful singing,
For all it has lasted so long,
The half of our rupture and wonder
Has not been expressed in our song.

But he who is Lord of the Harvest—
The Giver who gladdens our days—
Will know if our hearts are repeating,
"Thanksgiving and honor and praise."

The Seymour Beech.

THE TREE TEN MEN WERE HANGED UPON.

The Rev. H. L. Wayland contributes the following to the *Independent:*

"Boston had its liberty tree, Hartford its charter oak, Pittsfield its great elm, New York its Stuyvesant pear tree, and Seymour, Indiana, has its beech tree. It stands about two miles west of the town, just at the crossing of the country road and the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. The trunk is covered pretty thickly with the names of persons who desired to go down to posterity in a critical immortality associated with the tree, from which, under the auspices of Judge Lynch, six criminals were suspended.

"I visited the beech tree not long since, and heard from some of the neighboring farmers its story. For years there had been no safety of life or property. Depredations were almost nightly. Several times the cars were run off the track at night; and the passengers, suddenly aroused from sleep, and helpless, were robbed by armed men in disguise. Repeatedly the marauders had cut off from a train standing at the depot, a locomotive with the baggage and express car attached and, after reaching a secluded place, had robbed the express car. Not seldom robbery was accompanied by murder.

"No national being had any doubt as to the authors of these acts. The universal instinct, stronger oftentimes and more unerring than legal evidence, pointed to the members of a single family and their confederates. But every effort to secure the execution of justice was fruitless. If the suspected were arrested, there was always a way of escape. Sometimes alibi would be overwhelmingly proven by witnesses prepared to swear through a stone wall. If there were inconvenient adverse witnesses they were spirited away or bribed to absent themselves, or, if sensible to reason or persuasion, they were put out of the way by violence. Persons were found murdered, against whom there was no grudge or ground of offense save the fear that they might prove impracticable witnesses.

"At last the Hoosier spirit arose—a spirit patient, sluggish even, but when aroused acting in tremendous earnestness and irresistible, as was eminently proved in the war. Another robbery of an express car had taken place, and three men charged with the offense were on their way by the cars to the country jail, to be tried and again released; and again, it may be, to retaliate on all who had been active in their arrest. A body of citizens stopped the train, took the men from the cars, and hanged them from the beech tree. Later, three more, under precisely the same circumstances, were hanged to the same tree. It was a ghastly incident of the affair that the tree stood within a stone's throw of a little house in which one of the prisoner's had been born. His last gaze before he swung off into eternity was fixed upon the door about which he had played in his innocent childhood."

PUNCTUATION.

There is great carelessness, if not ignorance, in the matter of punctuation, whereby much misunderstanding arises. Many persons even emulate the ancient writers in leaving out all marks or divisions of any kind, like the barber who wrote over his door: "What do you think I shave you for nothing and give you a drink," which was interpreted by some to imply an easy shave and a morning tipple to be got for the asking. Such, however, was not the meaning of our worthy tonsor, who, on being arraigned before the magistrate for what seemed a clear case of deception, exclaimed: "What! do you think I shave you for nothing and give you a drink?"

Points were first used by Aristophanes, a grammarian of Alexandria, 200 years B. C., but were not not generally used until the modern system was introduced at the beginning of the sixteenth century by a learned printer of Venice named Manutius. Punctuation not only serves to make an author's meaning plain, but often saves it from being entirely misconceived. And there are many cases where a change of points completely alters the sentiment. The following anecdote of an English statesman, who once took advantage of this fact to free himself from an embarrassing position, is an amusing illustration:

Having charged an officer of the government with dishonesty, he was required by Parliament, under a heavy penalty, publicly to retract the accusation in the House of Commons. At the appointed time, he appeared with a written recantation, which he read aloud as follows: "I said he was dishonest, it is true; and I am sorry for it." This was satisfactory; but what was the surprise of Parliament the following day to see the retraction printed in the paper thus: "I said he was dishonest; it is true, and I am sorry for it." By a simple transposition of the comma and semicolon, the ingenious slanderer represented himself to the country, not only as having made no recantation, but even as having reiterated the charge in the very face of Parliament.

—An extravagant man having moved into a costly mansion, remarked to a friend, "Now everything will go on like clockwork." "Yes," was the reply, "it will be tick, tick."

The Russian Mediation in THE WAR OF 1812.

BY DR. JOSHUA LEAVITT.

The present generation of people in this country do not know the sentiments which thrilled the hearts of their fathers in 1815, on learning that the mediation of the Emperor Alexander I of Russia had restored peace between the United States and Great Britain. The history of the steps which led to that mediation, with its auspicious results, has only been given once, by John Quincy Adams, who was the American minister, through whose agency it took place. Mr. Adams was in Congress during the controversy about the right of petition on subjects connected with slavery, and was a strenuous advocate of the duty of Congress to receive all petitions that were respectful in form, and was opposed to the gag laws by which it was attempted to keep out the anti-slavery petitions of every class. Acting on his own principles, when a petition for the peaceful dissolution of the Union was sent to him, he presented it, and moved its reference to a committee to report an answer showing the impossibility of any such action by Congress. At once a clamor was raised by the Southern members, and r serious attempt was made to inflict upon him the censure of the House, for presenting such a petition. After a severe struggle, be obtained the privilege of being heard in his own defense, which continued several days. On one of these days he gave a full account of his public life in the many public stations which he had filled, from the time of his first appointment as a foreign minister by General Washington until he became President of the United States. The notes for a report of that speech were taken as on other days; but the reporter, taking offense at a remark of Mr. Adams's the next day which was not intended to apply to him, threw his notes into the fire, and thus destroyed all record of one of the most interesting sketches of our American history, except as the memory of individual hearers may have preserved some traces of it. As I had the privilege of being a deeply interested hearer of the whole trial, some other parts of which I carefully reported, I have attempted to recall some fragments of the history of the Russian Mediation, appropriate to the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, to show how much reason the American people have to regard the Government of Russia as "Our Ancient Ally."

Mr. Adams said that the Emperor Alexander honored him with many proofs of his personal friendship, in consequence of which he was able to secure relief to many American ship-owners, whose vessels had been detained in Russian ports for alleged violations of Napoleon's "Continental System." After giving several instances of this kindness, he went on to say that, not long after the arrival of the news that the United States had declared war against England, the Emperor was walking with him in the garden of the palace, when he took his arm, and in very friendly terms expressed his sorrow at learning that war had taken place between the two nations who both had so large a place in his regards. After conversing a while on the evils of such a war, he anxiously asked if there was nothing which he could do to restore peace between the two countries, as there was nothing that could give him so much pleasure. After further conversation on the causes of the war, and the difficulties in the way of a settlement, the Emperor suggested the idea of his offering his mediation toward a peace.

In the end Mr. Adams assented to this as a measure free from objects, and possibly worth srying and said that he should be happy to convey such an offer to his government which, he was sure, would give it a most respectful consideration. In consequencs of this conversotion, Mr. Adams said, he soon received from the Emperor a most friendly offer of his mediation, which he at once communicated to the Government at Washington; where i was entertained in a most cordial manner as it w also by the English Govenment. After a variety of negotiations' the mediation was accepted by both nations, and commissioners were appointed on either side (Mr. Adams himself being, properly, the head on the Amercan side) who met at the Hague' in Holland, and, after long consultations, at length agreed upon a treaty of peace. Never was such unexpected relief and joy diffused among a people as when the news was brought to Chesapeake Bay of this treaty of peace for which we were indebted to the wise and persistent friendship of Alexander I. May the reception given to Prince Alexis show that this Republic is not ungrateful.—*Independent.*

Unlearned Lessons.

BY MRS. JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

After four hundred people were trampled almost into an indistinguishable mass in the cathedral of Galway, Ireland, before daylight on Christmas morning, because some practical joker broke a lath in the packed assemblage, for "the fun" of frightening the worshipers, it was thought that architects throughout the civilized world had "learned a lesson" about providing means of egress from all buildings designed for public assemblages of people; but after that five hundred people were roasted alive in the Richmond theatre, or killed by jumping from the windows, because those foremost in the rush from the burning building were jammed against the doors, which opened inward, and it was impossible to get the people to fall back until they could be opened So they *died en masse*, pressing against the doors, effectually barring out life, and throwing themselves into the arms of death.

Those who remember the horror and newspaper comments following this frightful catastrophe will recall the general conviction that no schoolhouse, or hall, or church, or theatre ever again should be built with doors opening inward. But where is the public building to-day, except the National Capitol and Cooper Institute of which the doors open in any other way.

Even the new Congregational church of Chicago, erected at so much cost on the site of one burned four years ago, and dedicated with so much solemnity, is a public trap, of which the springs would be about as likely to close in any sudden panic, and fasten the congregation "down ever," as was that of the old chest which saved "Ginevra" from all the cares of married life. That crowded assemblies are subject to causeless panics is a fact we are not permitted to forget. That all pubic buildings are liable to take fire, from defective flues and various other causes, is another fact of which we are often and painfully reminded. What condemnation can be too severe for that recklessness of human life which permits the builders of public edifices thus to ignore the lessons of history, and the well-known danger to which they subject thousands of people?

We are or profess to be shocked at any carelessness on the part of the builders or managers of lines of public conveyance; but does not the divine law against murder apply to any kind of negligence by which life is endangered? Every year yields its crop of lessons on the criminal neglect of railroad and steamboat officials; but who learns them so as to compel others to take heed?

When London was burned, three hundred years ago, and the recurrence of the catastrophe made forever impossible, by a stringent law substituting stone, brick, tiles, and slate for the wood which up to that time had been freely used as building material, it might well have been thought that the world, as well as London, would have profited by the expensive lesson. But the American children of the old Mother Country stopped their ears and shut their eyes to the teachings of experience; and, as a consequence, terrible conflagrations have been and are one of our most prominent American Institutions. In the year 1822 or '23 there was a whole block of buildings burned in Pittsburg, and some eight or ten lives lost. Then the city councils passed a law forbidding the building of any more wooden houses within the city limits, but made no provision for removing those already built. In '45, twenty years after, these old wooden buildings furnished the kindlings which burned the city. But what city learned wisdom from her terrible experience? Not one; and even she has extended her limits over a vast area, on which wood is the principal building material. Wooden San Francisco was burned three times; and has learned, at last, that cheap houses are very dear.

In Chicago, where the smoke still rises from the ruin wrought by her wooden shams, acres and acres of ground have already been covered by a fresh growth of mushrooms, to be burned as inevitably as were there predecessors. Not only are they putting up the rude structures necessary for shelter and business, but elaborate, extensive, and expensive blocks, with tar roofs, wooden walls, and every characteristic of a box of tinder, minus the box. In one place they are finishing what is called a "marble block," which is a coarse brick structure, with a thin vaneering, on one side, of some kind of whitish stone; and nearly one-third of this veneering is being covered with wooden warts, called bay windows, so elaborately fillagreed as to remind one of the poultry houses which enthusiastic gentlemen farmers used to build, in the crisis of the hen fever. That love of cheap decoration which can induce men, in the awful shadow of death and desolation which hangs on this city, thus to add to the future risk of life and property, is a mania which should subject the patient to the restraints of legal guardianship.

A large and respectable party in Chicago are struggling against the tide of public sentiment, and seeking to procure the passage of such laws as will bring future security; but, thus far, they have been defeated and overpowered, and that human sympathy which flew on lightning pinions to comfort the houseless should extend the further aid of a moral sentiment which shall defend Chicago from future and fast impending destruction. A very little common sense on the part of insurance companies would have spared us the last great fire and saved them from bankruptcy; and, if local causes operate to prevent the people here learning the lesson of the great fire, there is no reason why those who look on from a distance should be blinded by the smoke. Let the civilized world come to the rescue, and help this infatuated people to learn the lesson the All Father is teaching to the world by their suffering and sorrow and tears.—*Independent.*

THE TWO PEARS.

Brother Jonathan has the reputation of being inordinately fond of fruit—ripe, healthy fruit, which falls when it is ready to be eaten. He likes his cider and his apples—his pears and his melons—and has a quaint style of his own of waiting for the former until they fall on his own premises, when he disposes of them at his leisure. He had one bloody struggle to secure a slice of foreign territory, to reach over a neighbor's lines and pluck that which, had he been patient, would have fallen on his own ground and become legally and peaceably his own. This experience has made the Yankee nation prudent and wary. Hereafter it will wait until the fruit it desires is ripe, and falls where it will become ours by the right, not of warlike wresting from its orignal stem, but of peaceable possession by the logical events in the progress of nations. There are two pears even now ripening and almost ready thus to fall. It is only a question of time as to when we shall have Mexico and Cuba. The inexorable laws of commerce and stern geographical relations are certain to give us Cuba—it will fall as naturally into our possession as the ripe fruit on the limb which extends over a neighbor's territory. Spain is constantly rudely shaking the tree. Storms are brewing which will wrench it from its roots, and the Cuban pear will fall into Brother Jonathan's lap before he is aware of it. Thus with Mexico. That pear is ripening very fast. Our railroad extensions are having a wonderful influence on the fruit, in bringing us nearer and nearer annually to where it grows. To acquire Cuba and Mexico, by the logical course of events, biding our time as God directs the progress of human affairs, is getting the fruit when it is ripe and ready for consumption. But when it is plucked and devoured before it is ready, sickness, convulsion, diarrhea and death are sure to follow. Let us wait for the pears until they are ripe, holding ourselves in readiness to pick them up as soon as they fall.—*Daily State Journal.*

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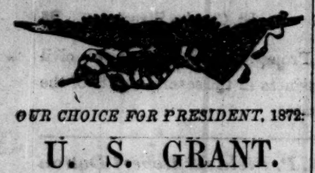
THURSDAY DECEMBER 14, 1871.



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☞ Among recent appointments by the Governor, we are pleased to observe the selection of Hon. Harry Mahoney as Police Juror for the arish of Plaquemines.

☞ The Camelia Ball at Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening, was a success; but only another such as invariably characterizes the efforts of our enterprising and accomplished caterers to public taste and enjoyments, of the third district. Our acknowledgments for special attentions.

☞ We have just learned that the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, of New Orleans, has been elected Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Oscar J. Dunn.

There is no doubt that this nomination will be satisfactory to all parties belonging to the Republican party; for he is a man of great energy, and brilliant talent, and we have every confidence that he will fulfill the duties of the office with the dignity of a statesman.—*Rapides Gazette.*

Social Entertainment. — This evening, (December 14,) the ladies of the Free Mission Baptist Church, Common street, near Claiborne street, will give an entertainment in that building, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the purchase of lights and seats for the church. It will be continued for three evenings. The object is a very worthy one, and we bespeak for the Committee a liberal patronage.

Our thanks to the managers for a complimentary.

THE FAG END OF JOURNALISM.

Since the elevation of Senator Pinchback to the position of Lieutenant Governor, the *National* Fag that disgraces the name of Republican has poured forth a torrent of abuse and vilification against the new Lieutenant Gozernor unwarranted by facts and unjustified by the ethics of decent journalism. In that sheet falsehood has followed misrepresentation, and scarcely has one calumny gone out before another slander has followed it. Silent contempt must cease to be dumb in the midst of such outrageous persecution. No one with manhood beating at the heart can stand forever the rheum of a set of sneaks who whipped out of the Republican party have found their only resource to consist in the vilest display of venom compatible with the viper, nor can reason produce silence, though its pure light shows us all, that personal vituperation is always the low resort of those who have no other argument at their call, and is a characteristic of a blackguard. From the time Mr. Pinchback was pronounced Lieutenat Governor until the very hour at which we write, the Fag has not ceased to snarl and show its teeth which, making evident as it does that the Fag End of the Republican party have been so soundly beaten, that pitching dirt is now their last hold, yet calls for a rebuke from every man, interested in the extirpation of all barbarism. The writers and promoters of such emanations live in a glass house. We know their record. If such were not the case the great zeal in behalf of their present affiliation would lead, of itself, to suspicion. Whatever Mr. Pinchback may have done hastily, he has never sacrificed his principles, his country, or his kind. Nor has he sold out his adherents or his friends. True he had always a contempt for a set of mean white men, who, while they curried favor with him to procure political influence, at the same time would hide to walk with him in the street. He has even now a loathing for a hypocrite that disguises his malice in a fawning cant, and who only shows the devil in his heart when it will no longer serve his purpose to play the saint. Though willing to acknowledge the Providence of God, Mr. Pinchback never carried the politician and the preacher under the same skull. A Republican of the straitest sect now, he was one in the past. He has never left his home for a place which his people refused to accord him. He is not disappointed, nor is he suffering from a sad attack of veto. His policy is "reform" and already he has severed, pulled up by the roots the "dead beats" of journalism in this State. He would not continue such an outrageous nuisance in the premises of the Government. Here is the cause of the whole business. These journals so ruthlessly cut off in the prime of life were the pap upon which these people of the *Fag* subsisted. As to any and all aspersions on the official conduct of Mr. Pinchback, we cast it in the teeth of thosewho utter it. The editor of the *Fag* cannot prove himself honest by calling every other man a thief, nor is it possible to show he is right by denouncing his opponents, as, in the wrong. "He who first loses his temper has lost the battle also," and if "gentlemen" are made of such material as showed itself in the colums of the *Fag* let us all travel in the opposite direction.

If "the Pinchback supporters represent nothing in Louisiana," whom do the Carter men represent? A fugitive from his adopted State, this would be Governor, "according to the Galveston papers, "left his country for his country's good." At home he cannot command a corporal's guard, and could not be elected an acting sub-assistant deputy constable. By his own confession he is "Jack of all trades, master of none." In the course of a few years he has successively appeared as a psalm-singing hypocrite, a pettifogger, a false friend, a lobbyist, a politician and a newspaper slang-whanger. In all of these capacities the personal character of the man as a truculent lick-spittle has cropped out from the mask of a good purpose which fits him so badly that like the jackass who would wear the lions skin, he cannot hide, do what he will, the ass's ears.

Under wilful and persistent misrepresentation, distortion of the truth, warping of published statements and direct insinuations we have remained almost silent. Small as the assailant is, politically and socially; yet even a lion may be fretted to death by a gnat. We have grown tired of him. Every man in the position of Mr. Pinchback has a manhood which must and shall be vindicated come what will.

POLITICAL BUBBLES.

Between the cities of New Orleans and Baton Rouge there oscillates with the regularity of a pendulum a self-styled inflated "Representative man, whose antics and utterances have for some so amused or disgusted the observer of his displays of ignorance, imbecility or malevolence. The most amusing exhibition of the deplorable lack of knowledge he possesses, or the depth of depravity to which he has fallen, occurs in the latest effort of the *Grand Err*, at satire on Lieutenant Governor Pinchback.

Mr. Pinchback on assuming the position of President of the Senate, said with reference to his predecessor, "I am led to believe that Oscar J. Dunn, in the history of our country, stands to-day without a peer, not only in America but in the civilized world."

To which the ignorant, incompetent man of the *Era* complacently says "We accept this acknowledgment from him, regretting only that he accorded it, after the death of Governor Dunn, but better late than never." Great heavens, how, when and by what means, was J. H. Hurch ever authorized to speak in a representative capacity for Mr. Dunn? But his presumptuous arrogance is fully equalled by his ignorance of facts.

We are not aware how long the public men and the politics of Louisiana have engaged the attention of this *Apollo*, but this deliverance betrays either an utter ignorance of the earlier political record and connexion of the two magnates referred to, or a wilful attempt at the falsification of the record. It is well known that in the Republican party convention of 1868, Mr. Pinchback nominated O. J. Dunn for Lieutenant Governor, and in presenting to and urging his claims on the consideration of that body spoke of his choice in the highest terms. In the Senate over which the late Lieutenant Governor presided, Mr. Pinchback never lost an opportunity to support or to defend him, and the record shows how frequently, and in what flattering terms he referred to him. We admonish this raw and rash recruit to the ranks of the villifiers not to rush so madly, so blindly, so *innocently* on the bosses of the buckler of truth.

But "dying men catch at straws," and we find apt illustrations of this truth in the despairing manner, and the convulsive grasp, in which Burch, Carter, etc., attempt to destroy the confidence of the colored people in Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, than whose efforts in the interests of his race and the Republican party, none of the earliest, the most staunch, the most consistent, are more brilliant and creditable. Might we ask where were the gang of traducers when Pinchback, Dumas, Lewis, Barrett, Callion, Carter, Davis, Antoine, Quinn and a host of other representative colored men in *truth* and in *fact*, who in the army, the tented field, the deadly contests of the early campaigns, were fighting to achieve those victories which opened the way for the incursions of such as the *Grand Era* bubble?

We have already exceeded our limits for this notice, and conclude with the expression of this assurance that while *our people* have borne hitherto with a commendable degree of patience, the airs and assumptions of brazen faced impostors who by loud mouthed utterances, unabashed effrontery, and imposition on credulity or ignorance, have secured a degree of toleration which they mistake for approval, the "time is at hand" when their motives will be developed, their real selfish designs disclosed, and create such a revulsion of sentiment as will hurl them from their momentary and dazzling pinnacle, and the men who by "patient continuance in well doing" deserve approval and honors will receive them at the hands of a gratiful and appreciative constituencies.

☞ The New Orleans correspondent of the *Iberville Pioneer*, in his letter of December 5, announces that J. R. G. Pitkin, Esq., is one of the leading editors of the *National Republican*. We note this disclosure but without of course vouching for its correctness further than that it emanates from one of the ring.

☞ The illness of the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent to the British throne, still continues to excite the interest of Christendom. Latest telegraphic information states however that his case is not hopeless. The Queen and several members of the royal family are in attendance at the bedside of the sufferer.

MITRAILLEUSE EXTRA.

Contrary to the expectation of observers, the above named erratic luminary shot across the political heavens a day or two ago. With an orbit so undefinable, and a rate of speed defying all calculation, every one was struck at the sudden appearance of this phenomenon, and the brilliancy of the light it shed over our hemisphere. But to change the figure. What is the matter with Dr. Worrall? Is he not satisfied to repose on his laurels? Is he not content that the world remained in astonished silence, while he so admiringly published that beautiful likeness of himself, and claimed the authorship of the Civil Rights Bill?

Does he possess hardihood enough now to dictate the policy which the State Administration should pursue towards the colored wing of the Republican party? For this is really the meaning, if there is any, of his vaporing on Saturday last.

This "wandering star" doesn't think the endorsement which Governor Warmoth's administration received in the election of Senator Pinchback to the Lieutenant Governorship augurs will for either for the administration or the Republican party. Of course not.

But how much good would the support of the Governor for the election of Dr. Worrall to the speakership of the House of Representatives augur for everything, or for anybody, but the astute doctor himself? Is it here that the shoe pinches?

POLICE BOARD.

This body met at their headquarters on Monday morning at half-past nine o'clock A. M. General Baldy who had been presiding since the vacancy in the President's seat, called the board to order, and introduced Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, its new head. Mr. Pinchback on taking the chair made some brief and suitable remarks, relative to promoting the efficiency of the force, pledged himself to favoring the strictest economy in the administration of Police affairs, and solicited the co-operation of his coadjutors to secure so desirable an end. The Board then proceeded to the dispatch of its ordinary business.

☞ The organ of the billingsgate gang, grows more and more wrathy, and as it gets frenzied in its impotent ravings, so it increases in vulgarity, vile abuse and reckless and gross misrepresentation and falsehood. Journalistic Arab that it is, it lifts its impious hands against every man and is descending to that profundity of vulgarity, where it will necessarily secure itself from our pursuit.

For one who "knows" aught of the surroundings and antecedents of the reputed chief of this set, it might be amusing if the exhibition of hardihood and effrontery were not so disgusting in one whose recklessness in throwing stones, argues a complete forgetfulness of his own glass house, or a "dont care" for a reputation and a glory which is so fast passing away.

The period is approaching when some of the men who are now blatant and clamorous in their cries for probity, honesty, and character, will be expected to possess and exhibit some of these qualities. For a robber with his pockets and hands filled with plunder to be bellowing "stop thief" is scarcely consistent and the disgust at this abominable conduct thoroughly neutralizes and vitiates all the merit of the performance.

LOUISIANA PROGRESSIVE CLUB.

On Tuesday evening the members of this thriving young institution, held its regular meeting according to announcement and transacted its usual business. The terms of office having expired the club proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing six months, with the following result: Administrator James Lewis, re-elected President; Jos. Roberts, elected Treasurer; H. A. Corbin, Secretary; Hons. J. W. Quinn, F. C. Antoine, and Mr. Wm. G. Brown, Executive Committee.

We congratulate the organizers of this club on the success which has hitherto attended their praiseworthy attempts to establish such an Institution in our midst; and we are sure they must feel abundantly gratified and encouraged at the appreciation of its value which so frequently manifests itself, and finds such practical illustration in the applications for admission which are made at every meeting.

Identified with the earliest efforts to organize this nucleus, we cannot but rejoice at the indications of success which we observe, and are satisfied that we have struck a truly "Progressive" vein and that it only depends on ourselves to make our Club a decided success.

☞ The *Terrebonne Banner*, edited by the Hon. P. O'Hara, says in its issue of December 9, in commenting on the election on Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback to the presidency of that body and Lieutenant Governor, says:

"His previous course in the Senate secured for him that position. It has been a highly honorable one, and he possesses all the talent necessary to fill the high office he now occupies; he has been true to the Republican party ever since he took an active part in the campaign of 1868, and his qualifications eminently fit him for the present exalted position."

Senator O'Hara's reasons, therefore, for not voting for Mr. Pinchback did not arise out of belief of his unfitness to occupy the second official position in the State.

CARD FROM SENATOR BUTLER.

New Orleans, Dec. 12, 1871.

Since the publication of my card of the 10th inst., exposing the attempts of the United States marshal here, S. B. Packard, to pursuade me to oppose the election of Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback for President of the Senate, my attention has been directed to a letter in the *National Republican*, signed "A Dumont" and purporting to be a denial of language I attributed to Mr. Packard.

I have nothing to say to "A. Dumont" on this subject. And if he can reconcile this "cat's paw" attitude, which he has assumed, or been required to assume, with any ordinary notions of manhood or self-respect, I am unwilling to molest him in the enjoyment of it.

It is not a little remarkable however that Mr. Packard should have remained silent, withheld his direct testimony against me, and submitted the second hand and questionable evidence of an employee who did not probably hear a conversation between his chief and another.

I believe that Mr. Packard's regard for truth forbids his denial of my statements which I re-affirm.

E. BUTLER.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

Again ahead of all! is the exclamation we make on opening "Peterson's Magazine" for January. It is impossible to conceive how a lady's book could be handsomer, or more perfect. "I wonder if I Could Dance," the principal steel-plate, is one of the most charming we have ever seen. Another steel-plate is "The New Governess," illustrating a beautiful tale by the author of "Kathleen's Love Story." The double-size mammoth, colored steel fashion plate is a gem of loveliness; these colored, mammoth steel plates are a speciality with "Peterson." Then there is a superb Berlin pattern, in colors, for a chair-seat, such as, at a store, would cost fifty cents, or even more. But it is impossible to tell the beauties of "Peterson" for January, the number and variety of them are so great. Two powerfully-written novelettes are begun in this number: "The Island of Diamonds," by that favorite writer, Harry Danfort, and "Bought with a Price," by Mrs. Ann S. Stevens This is unquestionably the cheapest of the really good Magazines. The price is but two dollars a year, with great deductions to clubs; and splendid premiums are offered to the persons getting up clubs. Specimens are sent gratis. We advise parties to see a specimen before subscribing for anything else. Address, Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Would Your Loss be Felt?

Live for some purpose in the world. Always act your part well. Fill up the measure of duty to others. Conduct yourselves so that you shall be missed with sorrow when you are gone. Multitudes of our species are living in such selfish manner that they are not likely to be remembered after their disappearance. They leave behind them scarcely any traces of their existence, and are forgotten almost as though they had never been. They, are, while they live, like some pebble lying unobserved among a million on the shore; and when they die they are like that same pebble thrown into the sea, which just ruffles the surface, sinks, and is forgotten without being missed from the beach. They are neither regretted by the rich, mourned by the poor, nor celebrated by the learned. Who has been the better for their life? Who has been the worse for their death. Whose wants have they supplied? Whose misery have they healed? Who would unbar the gate of life to readmit them to existence? Or what face would greet them back again to our world with a smile. Wretched, unproductive existence! Selfishness is its own course; it is a starving vice. The man who does no good gets none. He is like the heath in the desert, neither yielding fruit nor seeing when good cometh; a stunted, dwarfise, miserable shrub.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

True to himself, true to the principles of liberty, true to progress, true to humanity, Hon. Charles Sumner took for his first action at the opening of the present session of the Senate the presentation of a petition of colored citizens of the United States praying for the acknowledgment of their equal rights before the law. We hope that the Senate and House of Repesentatives will be overwhelmed with petitions from colored people asking for the passage of Mr. Sumner's bill supplementary to the civil rights act. As citizens of the United States, and as a portion of her brave defenders in time of peril, we have a right to demand the passage of an act guaranteeing to us a perfect and full enjoyment of our rights as such citizens. We have looked for a movement in the direction of a demand for a law protecting the colored people from wrong and oppression by railroad companies, hotels proprietors, school commissioners, &c., from those members of Congress representing the colored people of the South, but it has been left to a representative of a State that already recognizes the black man's rights to take the lead in this movement. All honor to Hon. Charles Sumner.

Though there has been vast improvement in the condition of the colored people in the District of Columbia, there is yet a disposition on the part of the white community to restrict and place under disadvantage the colored people of the District. Our schools are so interfered with as to threaten a destruction of their efficiency, and in our opinion the matter calls for the immediate action of Congress. We hope that Congress will strike a blow that will at once put an end to any difference existing that tends to disturb our educational facilities by making of the public schools of the District what their title implies —public schools indeed, wherein no discrimination is made either for or against colored or white children. Put an end to the teaching of caste in our public schools and a blow will be struck at the very root of the insane prejudice against race and color; leave the matter as it now stands and Hindoo barbarism is being constantly nurtured.—*New National Era.*

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR PINCHBACK.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, of New Orleans, was elected by the State Senate on the 6th inst. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Oscar J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana. This announcement will be received with universal satisfaction by the friends of liberty wherever they may be found within the borders of the State. Once again have the disorganizers been foiled and the State administration triumphed. This simply means that in 1872 a large Republican majority will be polled in defiance of Democracy and the sympathizers. The men who have been conferred this new honor upon Mr. Pinchback are men of unquestioned Republicanism and devotion to their party, while his opponents consisted of a solid Democratic vote, aided by the three or four men who are controlled by the Customhouse clique, and who have been disappointed in some scramble after loaves and fishes.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback dates his record from the advent of General Butler, and his name is a household world. He is one of the first men of his race upon whom was conferred a commission in the United States army. He served with credit, but when his rights were trodden upon by red tape, and color became a mark of degradation he instantly resigned. He performed yeoman service in the organization of the Republican party, and his forcible and eloquent speeches have often rallied the disheartened voters of New Orleans. His efforts were highly appreciated in the Second District, which honored him with the position of State Senator. His name has been associated with every measure introduced in that body for the amelioration of the people, and while to Dunn was conceded executive tact, Pinchback was regarded as the foremost spokesman of his race in this State. He is chiefly deserving of credit as the author of the civil rights bill, which he earnestly championed. He afterward took an active part in organizing a Mississippi river packet company for the purpose of accommodating all classes of the travelling puplic, without distinction of race or color. A year since, conceiving the necessity of an organ to especially represent the views of his race, he established a newspaper entitled the Semi-Weekly Louisianian, which has battled earnestly, and is to-day a power in their behalf. At the late election for U. S. Senator, to succeed the Hon. John S. Harris, Mr. Pinchback received the high compliment of a respectable vote for the position. He was chosen President of the late Republican convention, and his manly utterances were a chief feature in the transactions of that body. As a further tribute to his ability he was elected President of the State Central Executive Committee. He was a leading member of the late National Colored Convention, held at Columbia, South Carolina.

It is fitting that the second office of the State, held by the lamented Governor Dunn, as a representative of his race, should have descended to another of equal ability, who will continue to defend their interests. For this reason the victory of the Administration, if for no other, should restore confidence to the ranks of the party and end in the humiliating defeat of soreheads, backbiters and disorganizers, who failing to rule, will attempt to ruin. —*Attakapas Register.*

WHEN SHALL THESE OUTRAGES END?

It is not so strange, perhaps, that the rebel masses or their traitor leaders at the South should continue as incapable of learning anything from the rebellion as they are unwilling to forget the chastisement it brought upon them. Bourbonism is bred in their bones, and they cannot learn and will not forget. So we shall expect them to persist in beating their thick heads against the reconstruction "beams" which they won't bend their stubborn necks to avoid. But one would suppose that the severe penalty which is imposed upon their railroad companies and other common carriers for refusing to colored men equal rights with other citizens, would have taught them, at least, to have bowed to the laws of the country and save themselves the expensive consequences of their violations.

They, however, do not seem more capable of conforming to their altered circumstances than individual rebels do, and every day we hear of some new outrage upon colored men by Southern Railroad Companies and some new violations of the provisions of the civil rights law.

Hon. Benjamin S. Turner, member of Congress from the First District of Alabama, elected by an overwhelming majority, and a gentleman of high character, was subject to the grossest insult by the agent of the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Company on his way to Washington last week. The Company sold him a first class ticket, at first class price, entitling him to a first class seat; and yet he was compelled by the conductor to take a seat in what is called the "negro gallery," without cushions, and destitute of all ordinary comforts, refused a sleeping car, and compelled to occupy this uncomfortable seat day and night, cramped up between narrow seats, and insolently denied the privilege of turning back the seat in front of him that he might stretch his aching limbs. Such is the conduct of this company, dependent upon the public support, and receiving annually tens of thousands of dollars from colored men, charging them full prices, and then denying them equal privileges. They add meaness and dishonesty to insult and violation of the law, in exacting first-class fare from colored men and then cheating them out of the equivalent of it.

We regret that Mr. Turner did not insist upon occupying the seat he paid for, and permitted himself to be put off the car by the conductor, and then prosecuted the company for the outrage. Summary damages would have been recovered. Every colored man who is denied the right for which he pays should avail himself of the privileges the law concedes him. A few more heavy fines, such as Mr. Simms of Georgia received, would cure them of this brutality and knavery. Nothing else will teach them wisdom and decency.—*New National Era.*

IRISH REPUBLICANS ENDORSING.

HALL PHIL SHERIDAN IRISH REPUBLICAN CLUB.
December 7, 1871.

Whereas, On the 6th inst., the Senate of the State of Louisiana, elected Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, to the responsible position of LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. Be it

Resolved, That we the members of the PHIL SHERIDAN IRISH REPUBLICAN CLUB, hereby express our hearty approval of the action of the Senate, considering the election of Senator Pinchback as a triumph of pure and genuine Republicanism and a death-blow to the faction of demagogues who have been endeavoring to divide our party.

Resolved, That we congratulate Mr. Pinchback upon his election, believing that his past career as a public servant is a guarantee that he will faithfully discharge the duties of the office to which he has been elected; be it further

Resolved, That the president of this Club appoint a committe of five to present the Lieutenant Governor with a copy of these resolutions, and that the Secretary be instructed to publish the same in the LOUISIANIAN and New Orleans *Republican*.

P. CREAGH,
President.
WM. J. FURNISS,
Recording Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

J. P. Murphy, P. Harnan,
D. Crowley, J. Walsh,
J. H. Lawler.

In accordance with the above, the committee waited on the Lieutenant Governor on Monday last and the Chairman J. P. Murphy Esq., on presenting the resolutions delivered the following address :

Governor—It is our pleasing duty to present to you a copy of resolutions passed at the last regular meeting of the Phil. Sheridan Club.

The resolutions give feeble expression to the feelings of satisfaction which we, Irish republicans, experienced at beholding your elevation to the second position in our State.

Belonging to a race which has suffered under political disadvantages for centuries, it is but natural for us to sympathize with yours, which has been similarly situated.

Having had arrayed against you, the malcontents of the Republican party, combined with the democratic enemy, we look upon your election as another proof of the vitality of Republican principles. To his Excellency Governor Warmoth, too much praise cannot be given for his efforts to secure this great republican victory, we shall continue to repose the same confidence in him, believing his republicanism to be established beyond a doubt.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback in acknowledging his sense of the high honor conferred on him by the Senate' re-iterated his oft repeated devotion to the best interests of the Republican party at large. Thanked his Irish fellow-citizens for this expression of their approval of his elevation, and endorsement of his course, and gave them assurance that in the future as in the past he would labor for the advancement o the welfare of all Republicans without regard to race or nationality.

The committee shortly after withdrew.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

HALL FOURTH WARD RADICAL Republican Mother Club, December 11, 1871.—The following resolutions introduced by Mr. George Jones, were unanimously adopted by the Fourth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club:

WHEREAS, The election by the State Senate of the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback to the position of Lieutenant Governor has given another proof of the integrity and strength of the Republican party and of the determination of his Excellency Governor H. C. Warmoth and his co-workers to protect the political interests of all classes composing said party; and

Whereas, The action of the Customhouse faction, in forming an alliance with a Democratic Senators, thereby relinquishing the claims of the coloren people to representation, thus disregarding one of the most important principles that has heretotore bound us together, and disregarding party principles; therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this club are hereby tendered to his Excellency Governor H. C. Warmoth and the honorable Senators who, by their co-operation, saved us from political defeat; and be it further

Resolved, That we denounce Senators J. H. Ingraham and C. C. Antoine, and charge them as being malicious, destructive, desparate, unwarrantable and unpatriotic in their nefarious efforts to rule or ruin.

Resolved, further, That the foregoing resolutions be printed in the Republican and Louisianian.

R. C. HOWARD,
President Fourth Ward Radical Republican Mother Club.
A. PLUCHE, JR., Secretary.

Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened rather quieter but with no material change from yesterday's closing, but has since shown a downward tendency, and sales have been at ⅛@¼c. off last evening's figures.

Yesterday's sales embraced 6100 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures.
Low Ordinary	— @—	—
Ordinary	16¼@17¼	—
Good Ordinary	18¼@18¾	18¾
Low Middling	19¼@19¾	18¾
Middling	— @19¾	19¼
Strict Middling	— @20	—
Good Middling	20¼@20¼	20¼

SUGAR:—

Received 1200 hhds. We note a scarcity of low grades; a quiet but firm market for the medium grades, and a good demand for clarified.

Good Fair, ℔ lb	.8 @8⅛c
Yellow Clarified	10¼@11¼
Fair	7¾@ 8
Fully fair	9 @ 9¼
White	11 @12

MOLASSES:—

Received 2342 bbls. The demand continues active and prices have still further advanced 2c. ℔ gallon on the better grades.

Centrifugal	20@30c
Fair	39@41
Prime	43
Reboiled, plantation, ℔ gallon	30@—
Reboiled, refinery	30@ 65
Golden Syrup	$1 00

FLOUR:—

Superfine	7 00
Double extra	7 30
Treble extra	7 50
Good Treble Extra	7 75
Good Extra	7 62½
Choice Extra	8 50, and 9 00

$5 GOOD $8
WATCHES
AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains. etc., now in stock, for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable or accurate time, durable, and of the lates style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co.. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found. A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nearl, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, wiih an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete ranning order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, withLocket and Koy, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must becash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

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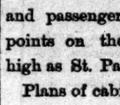

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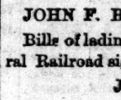

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1 prize of	6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
1 prize of	4,000 is		4,000
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50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
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Interesting Items.

A FEW HINTS

Water can be kept cool for drinking in warm weather by the following method:—Get fresh water, let it be kept in an unglazed earthenware pitcher wrapt around with two or three folds of coarse cotton cloth kept constantly wet. The theory of cooling water in this manner is the absorption of heat from it, by the evaporation of the moisture in the cotton cloth—expansion produces cold, compression heat.

A French chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilarating qualities. Another writer says, if you put a piece of lump sugar, the size of a walnut, into a teapot, you will make the tea infuse in half the time.

Wire clothes lines are getting to be used by all persons who have found out how much superior they are to the common rope. We have one in use more than a year. It is never removed, and if the supporting posts are firm there is no sagging. Of course it must be galvanized wire about the thickness of that used for telegraphs.

Borax is said to be superior to everything else for exterminating the cockroach. The smell or touch of borax is said to be certain death to them.

To color a floor—to a strong lye of wood ashes, add enough copperas for the required oak shade. Put this on with a mop, and varnish afterwards.

The French have discovered that the white of an egg given in sweetened water is a sure cure for the croup. The remedy is to be repeated till a cure is effected.

Grease can be removed as follows: Put on powder of French chalk, and place a piece of blotting paper over it; then pass a hot iron over the blotting paper. The heat liquifies the grease, the chalk absorbs it, and the excess of grease is absorbed by the blotting paper.

ANIMALS FEIGNING DEATH.

The character for subtlety which the fox had from the earliest ages, is the main reason why his assumed or presumed inanimation when in danger, has been ascribed to intention: for otherwise, some of the instances we have given, on this supposition, would not appear to be exceedingly well devised. In two instances which I have adduced, at least an effort at escape would have been the most judicious proceeding; and in his adventure with the country man, it seems surprising that this was not attempted. But a more probable explanation is, that the suddeness of the encounter, at a time when the creature thought of no such thing, had the effect of stupefying his senses; so that an effort at escape was out of his power, and the appearance of death, was not the fictitious contrivance of cunning, but the consequence of terror. And that this explanation is the true one, appears among other proofs, from the conduct of a bolder and more ferocious animal, the wolf, under similar circumstances. If taken in a pit-fall, it is said that it is so subdued by surprise, that a man may safely descend and bind and lead it away, or knock it on the head; and it is also said that, when it has wandered into a country to which it is a stranger, it loses much of its courage, and may be assailed almost with impunity.

☞Egbert, the seventeenth king of the West Saxons was the first sole monarch of the English. He laid the foundation of the monarchy in 823, and was solemnly crowned at Winchester, from which city he published an edict, ordering all of the southern portion of Britain to be called England. Queen Victoria can clearly trace her descent from this, the first English king.

☞The sycamore has been called the Egyptian fig-tree. The date of its being planted in England is not known, but it was very early. Mary Queen of Scots brought over from France a young sycamore, which she planted in the gardens of Holyrood and from this have sprung all the beautiful groves of sycamores now to be seen in Sotland.

CURE FOR CORNS.—Take a little sweet oil, on getting up in the morning and before retiring at night, and rub it on the corn with the finger, keeping the corn well pared down. This relieves the friction, which causes corns, and will cure them in a short time.

☞The musical instrument called the Guitar is of very great antiquity. The terms *Gittern* and *Gittern*, used by the old English poets, signify the same instrument. The modern guitar has six strings, three being of silk covered with silvered wire, and three of catgut.

Fun and Fancy.

—"Sally," said a lover to his intended, "give us a kiss, will you?" "No, I shan't," said Sally, "help yourself."

—Reynolds, the dramatist, observing the thinness of the house at one of his pieces, said, "I suppose it is owing to the war." "No," was the reply; "it's owing to the piece."

—A bankrupt merchant says that his business has been so bad that he could not pay his debts, even if he had the money.

—"Ah!" said a pious Sunday school teacher, "ah, Caroline Jones, what do you think you would have been without your good father and mother?" "I suppose mum," said Caroline, "I suppose, as I should ha' been a horphan."

—Diggs saw a note lying on the ground, but knew that it was a counterfeit, and walked on without picking it up. He told Smithers the story, when the latter said, "Do you know, Diggs, you have committed a very grave offence?" "Why what have I done?" "You have passed a counterfeit bill, knowing it to be such," said Smithers.

—A manufacturer of parasols says, that the height of impudence is taking shelter in an umbrella store during a thunder-storm.

—John asked Julia if she would have him. "No," said she, "I will not have you;" but before John could recover from the shock, she archly put in, "you may have me."

—The editor of an Indiana paper says, "more villainy is on foot." The man must have sold his horse and carriage.

—"Well, Robert, how much did your pig weigh?" "It didn't weigh so much as I expected; and I always thought it wouldn't."

—"Don't stand there loafing," said a Professor at Union College to three students.

"We're not loafing said one of them, there are only three of us, and its takes leaven to make a loaf."

—A young man, becoming engaged recently, was desirous of presenting his intended with a ring, appropriately inscribed; but being at a loss what to have engraved on it, called upon his father for advice. "Well," said the old man, "put on, When this you see remember me." The young lady was much surprised, a few days after at receiving a beautiful ring, with this inscription: "When this you see, remember father."

—"Jenny," said a Scotch minister stooping from his pulpit, "have ye got a peen about ye?"

"Yes, minister."

"Then stick it into that sleeping brute o' a man o' yours by your side."

—"I feel," said an old lady, "that I've got about through with this world. I shan't enjoy much more trouble."

—A Yankee doctor has contrived to extract from sausages a powerful tonic, which, he says, contains the whole strength of the bark. He calls it "sulphate of canine."

—A robber was seized for stealing snuff out of a tobacconist's shop, by way of excusing himself, exclaimed that he was not aware of any law that forbade a man to take snuff!

—"The politicians have thrown me overboard," said a disappointed politician, "but I have strength enough to swim to the other side."

—I say, my little son, where does the right hand road go?" "Don't know sir; 'taint been nowhere since we lived here."

—A chaplain at a state prison was asked by a friend how his parishioners were. "All under conviction," was the reply.

—A Western editor published a long leader on "Hogs." A rival paper in the same village upbraids him for obtruding his family matters upon the public.

—An Irish fair one wrote to her lover, begging him to send her some money. She added by way of postscrip "I am so ashamed of the request I have made in this letter, that I sent after the postman to get it back, but the servant could not overtake him."

—A man was called upon to appear as a witness, and could not be found. On the Sheriff asking where he was, a grave, elderly gentleman rose up, and with much emphasis said:

"My lord, he's gone."

"Gone! gone! said the Sheriff; "where is he gone?" "That I cannot inform you," replied the communicative gentleman: "but he' [illegible]

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph, _____

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

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NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoulaand Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

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The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

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